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THE Vegetable SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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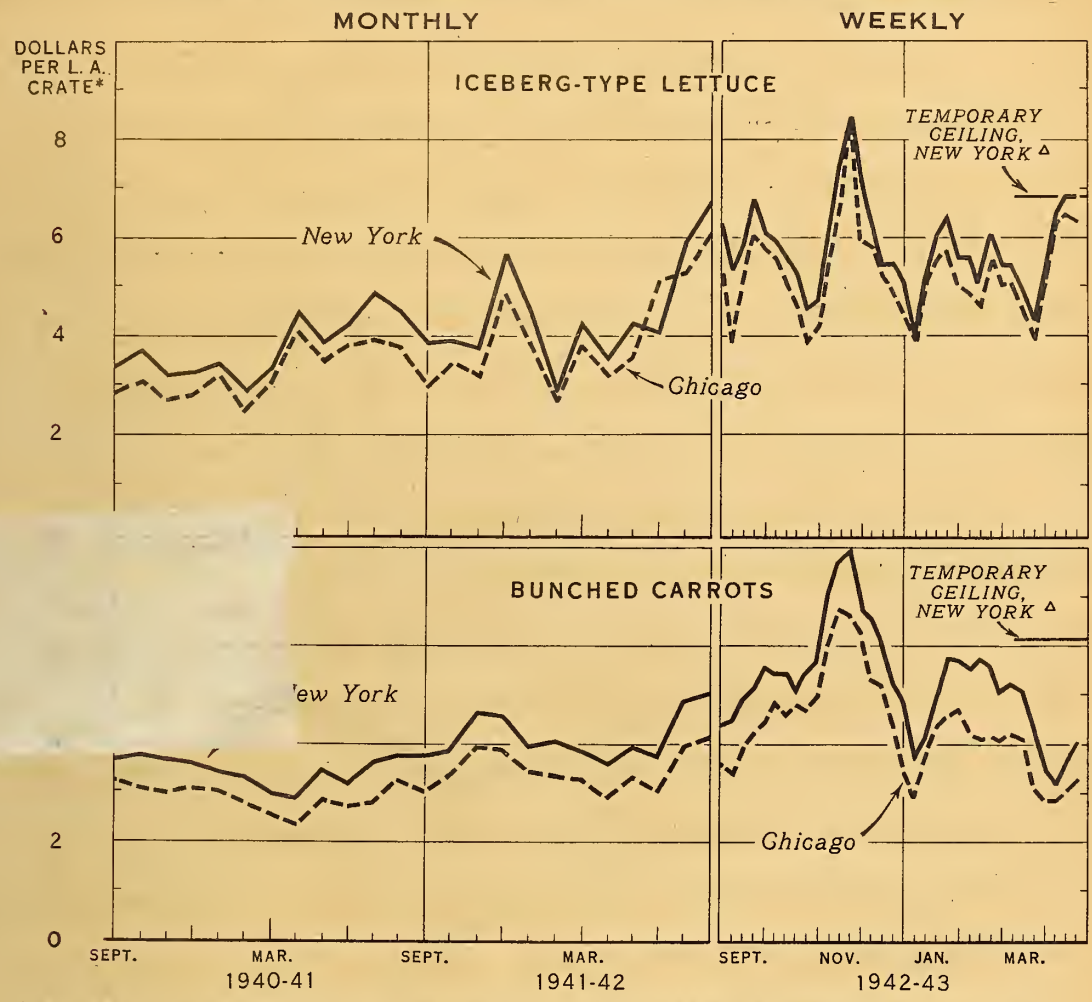
LETTUCE AND CARROTS, WESTERN: UNWEIGHTED AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, 1940-42



*LETTUCE, CRATES OF APPROXIMATELY 4-5 DOZEN EACH; CARROTS, CRATES OF APPROXIMATELY 6 DOZEN EACH
△APPROXIMATE CEILING FOR FIRST WHOLESALE TRANSACTION ASSUMING 9.5 PERCENT MARKUP

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 42967 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Wholesale prices of western lettuce and carrots on the New York and Chicago markets have declined since February 20 and remain considerably below the uniform temporary ceilings established for 14 eastern terminal markets on March 15th.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Summary

Truck crop prices continue at high levels. April prices of many vegetables were somewhat lower than in March, reflecting the usual seasonal decline. Vegetable prices generally will continue at high levels compared with last year, but prices of most vegetables are expected to decline seasonally as larger supplies come on the market. Early frosts in winter-vegetable areas have delayed the vegetable season. Replantings in Florida were expected to come into production the middle of April, with volume production about May 1. Tonnage of commercial vegetables produced this season to date is estimated at 11 percent below last year for the same period. This decrease is due to reductions in acreage harvested, partly because of frost damage but primarily because of reduced plantings. Yields per acre are about the same as those of last season.

Intended acreages of major vegetables for processing are well above acreage planted last season, green peas and sweet corn 5 percent, tomatoes 2 percent, and snapbeans 19 percent higher. These increases are in line with the Department of Agriculture's concerted effort to encourage increased production of major canning crops. Since these acreage plans were as of March and early April, some changes may be expected.

Since January, potatoes generally have been selling at ceiling levels. Recent market reports indicate that supplies coming into the terminal markets are relatively short compared with quantities that would be purchased at ceiling prices. This price behavior can be attributed to the high level of demand resulting from greatly increased buying power at all income levels, increased military purchases, and probable diversion

of effective demand to potatoes because some other consumer goods are no longer available. The movement of potatoes has been unusually rapid this season. Rail and boat shipments from January through March were about 35 percent above shipments for the same period last season.

Sweetpotato growers' intentions to plant as of March 1 were 813,000 acres, 15 percent higher than last year, but only 81 percent of the million-acre goal. Prices of sweetpotatoes were steady in late March but continued to rise in April.

Dry bean prices during March were generally at ceiling levels. Effective March 25, ceilings on most varieties of 1942-crop dry beans were revised upward. Dry bean growers' intentions to plant, as of March 1, indicated 2,480,000 acres for 1943 -- 16 percent above the planted acreage last year but still considerably short of the 1943 goal. On April 8 the War Food Administration announced new support prices for the 1943 crop, ranging from $6.50 to $7.50 per 100-pound bag.

-- April 30, 1943

POTATOES

Prices Continue at Ceiling Levels

At most western shipping points potatoes have been selling at the ceiling since November when ceiling prices were put into effect. Potatoes generally have been selling at ceiling levels since January. Recent market reports indicate that supplies coming onto the markets are relatively short compared with quantities which would be purchased at ceiling prices. This price behavior can be attributed to the high level of demand resulting from greatly increased buying power at most income levels, increased military purchases, and the probable diversion of effective demand to potatoes because some other consumer goods are no longer available. This greatly increased demand for potatoes, along with the fact that ceilings have held prices somewhat lower than they probably would have been under normal conditions, has resulted in an unusually rapid movement of potatoes this season. There have been relatively few carlot sales on the Chicago market in recent weeks. Moreover, there is evidence indicating that relatively large quantities of tagged "seed potatoes" have been sold on the markets in recent weeks. White potatoes tagged as "seed potatoes" at the terminal market have not until recently been subject to ceiling prices.

According to the midmonth price report, the average farm price for potatoes has increased steadily since last October from $1.02 per bushel in October to $1.67 in April. The mid-April price was 142 percent of the parity price for potatoes.

Plantings of Commercial Early Potatoes 15 Percent Higher

Indicated acreage of commercial early potatoes for harvest through June is about 15 percent above a year ago. Intended acreage in second early and intermediate States is about 13 percent above last year. This expected expansion in commercial early-potato production will help to supplement rapidly diminishing old-potato stocks. However, there has been considerable frost damage in Florida which probably will reduce yields. Prices may be expected to continue at or only slightly below ceiling levels.

Late Potato Movement Rapid Since January

Rail and boat shipments between January 2 and April 3, 1943, on a bushel basis, were estimated at 35 percent above a year ago. Part of this increase was due to restricted truck shipments. Truck movement trends are difficult to determine, but checks on truck unloads during January and February at several large city markets indicated that truck movement was about 15 percent below that of a year ago. Late-crop truck movement after January for the 1940 and 1941 crops was roughly 50 percent of total shipments.

The evident rapid rail movement of potatoes this season is probably the result of several factors. Truck movement no doubt has been considerably reduced because of restricted use of gasoline and tires. Furthermore, it is quite possible that custom truckers have found more lucrative and less risky hauling jobs in war industry. Another basic consideration is the fact that requirements have been large for potatoes and, with ceilings on prices, purchases probably were much larger than they would have been at higher prices.

1943 Potato Crop Will Be Supported at 92 Percent of Parity

The Department announced early in February that it would support potato prices in 1943 at a level equivalent to 92 percent of parity. The support program followed the announced potato goal of 3,260,000 acres -- about 17 percent above the 1942 acreage. Growers are being encouraged to increase potato acreage sufficiently to offset possible reduced yields and to meet expanded wartime requirements.

The new price-support program will be similar to that in effect for the 1942 crop. It will involve direct purchases, loans, and diversions, depending on prevailing circumstances. Purchases will be made by the Food Distribution Administration at the scheduled support prices and loans will be made to potato growers through the Commodity Credit Corporation. A grower, to be eligible to participate in the price-support program, must

be certified as having planted at least 90 percent of the acreage goal established for his farm. The following table lists a schedule of support prices for early and intermediate States.

Schedule of prices per 100 pounds to be supported for Irish potatoes produced in 1943, U. S. No. 1 grade, sacked and loaded, f.o.b. carrier in carlots for specified producing areas and all varieties 1/

Early and intermediate potatoes

State and district	1943					
	March	April	May	June	July	August
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Florida, South	3.45	---	---	---	---	---
Florida, North	---	2.95	2/ 2.95	---	---	---
Florida, West	---	---	2.35	2.35	---	---
Georgia	---	---	2.35	---	---	---
Texas, Lower Valley	3.45	---	---	---	---	---
Texas, Eagle Lake	---	---	2.35	---	---	---
Texas, Northeast	---	---	---	2.25	---	---
Texas, West	---	---	---	---	2.25	2.25
Alabama, Southern	---	---	2.35	2.35	---	---
Mississippi	---	---	2.35	2.35	---	---
Louisiana	---	---	2.35	2.35	---	---
Oklahoma	---	---	---	2.25	---	---
Arkansas	---	---	---	2.25	---	---
South Carolina, Southern	---	---	2.35	---	---	---
North Carolina, Eastern	---	---	---	2.25	2.25	---
Virginia, East Shore	---	---	---	2.25	2.25	---
Maryland, East Shore	---	---	---	---	2.25	---
Delaware	---	---	---	---	2.25	2.25
Kentucky	---	---	---	2.30	2.30	---
Tennessee	---	---	---	2.25	2.25	---
Missouri, Orrick District	---	---	---	2.00	2.00	2.00
Kansas, Kaw Valley	---	---	---	2.00	2.00	2.00
Nebraska, South Central	---	---	---	---	2.00	2.00
California, Kern County	---	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	---
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	2.25	2.25
Arizona	---	---	2.30	2.30	2.30	---

1/ Prices of marketable potatoes of a quality lower than U. S. No. 1 grade, but not less than 85 percent U. S. No. 1 quality, will be supported at the rates scheduled for U. S. No. 1 grade less 10 cents per 100 pounds. If necessary, appropriate differentials will be established for differences in variety, location, type of package, and other factors affecting the market value of potatoes.

2/ This rate effective only through May 20, 1943.

As a further inducement to growers, the Department announced recently that growers will receive 50 cents per bushel on the normal yield of the acreage planted to potatoes in excess of 90 percent and up to 110 percent of their individual farm goal. The Department reemphasized that the payment

will be made. This program was previously announced but the status of the payments for potatoes was uncertain because of changes in application of payments to other crops.

Intended Acreage for 1943 Crop
Up 14 Percent

According to March 1 intentions to plant, potato growers plan to increase plantings about 14 percent above last year. This represents an increase from 2,793,400 acres planted last year to 3,174,300 intended for 1943. However, 1943 intentions are 2 to 3 percent short of the goal acreage. Early States are planting well above goals and Western States generally intend to plant more acreage than requested in the goals. Growers in Eastern and Central late States generally intend to plant somewhat below their goals.

With average growing conditions and a normal rate of abandonment, the 1943 intended acreage may produce a crop of 400 million bushels compared with 371 million bushels in 1942.

A crop of 400 million bushels with present estimated requirements for 1943-44 would give civilians almost 130 pounds per capita as compared with 125 for 1942-43 and an average of 131 pounds for 1935-39. In view of an expected greatly expanded demand for potatoes, it is quite likely that prices will continue high even if production in 1943 somewhat exceeds 400 million bushels. Moreover, 130 pounds of potatoes per capita probably will not be sufficient to meet expected greatly expanded civilian demand resulting from increased consumer purchasing power and the expected scarcity of some other food products.

SWEETPOTATOES

Prices Steady at High Levels
After Rapid Rise

Wholesale prices at New York and Chicago increased rapidly from October 1942 through the first half of March 1943. An average price for all varieties on the Chicago market increased from about $2.60 per bushel in early January to over $5.75 for the week ended April 24. The New York average price for all varieties increased from about $2.00 per bushel in early January to well above $5.00 in late April. During late March prices were steady to somewhat lower but increased rapidly during April. The terminal wholesale price has been running 50 cents to $1.00 lower in New York than in Chicago. This difference in price level has been due to a large crop of particular varieties grown along the Atlantic Coast compared with a relatively small crop of Puerto Ricans and Nancy Halls from the South Central States. Such variations in production cause variations in the supply of these varieties on the terminal markets. Distinctly different varieties are not readily substituted for one another; thus, prices for different varieties may vary considerably.

The average price to growers of sweetpotatoes increased from $1.21 per bushel in mid-January to $1.79 as of April 15. The latter figure is over

75 cents higher than in April 1942, and is 126 percent of the parity price for sweetpotatoes.

The rapid rise in price was due partly to the normal seasonal movement which was accentuated by rather heavy early marketings of sweetpotatoes, with rather light marketings in recent months. The high level of prices compared with last year was largely the result of the high level of demand resulting from greatly increased consumer buying power.

Sweetpotato Prices to be Supported in 1943

On March 18, the Department of Agriculture announced that sweetpotato prices would be supported during the harvesting season (August through November) at $1.15 per bushel. The support price will be adjusted seasonally up to $1.45 per bushel. These prices apply to sweetpotatoes grading U.S. No. 1 and packed in either bushel crates, baskets, or hampers. Other grades as well as the 50-pound sack will be purchased at appropriate discounts. This support program was advanced to encourage growers in important producing States to meet the million-acre production goal for 1943. Purchases will be made from growers by the Food Distribution Administration at the scheduled support prices under conditions stipulated. Only carload lots will be purchased, but any number of growers may pool their sweetpotatoes in a single car.

Intended Acreage Up 15 Percent But Short of Goals

Growers' intentions to plant on March 1 indicate 813,000 acres of sweetpotatoes for 1943. The indicated acreage is 15 percent above last year but is only 81 percent of the million-acre goal.

Greatest acreage increases were indicated for the Central States where the crop was relatively small last year. Sweetpotatoes from these States have been selling above Atlantic Coast varieties this past season. The Central and Lower Atlantic States' intentions to plant were 9 to 12 percent above the 1942 planted acreage. The South Central States intend to plant an acreage 17 percent above 1942, but only about 80 percent of their 1943 goals. Intentions to plant in lower Atlantic States were about 86 percent of their 1943 goals.

Growers' intentions to plant are as of March 1 and the support program for sweetpotatoes was not announced until March 18. Because of this late announcement of a definite price-support program for sweetpotatoes, it is quite possible that actual plantings this season may exceed considerably March 1 intentions to plant.

If the goals are achieved, it seems reasonable to expect at least an 80-million bushel sweetpotato crop. However, if only the intended acreage is planted, average yields would result in a crop of only 65 to 70 million bushels. Such a crop would leave civilians somewhat less per capita than the average available during 1935-39.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Ceiling Prices For Beans Revised Upward in March

On March 18, the Office of Price Administration announced that dry edible bean ceiling prices below the wholesale and retail levels would be adjusted to allow for increases in parity. At the same time a 50-cent per bag differential was established for Red Kidney beans over Pea beans (Navy). The increase in Red Kidney bean ceilings amounted to about 70 cents per 100 pounds. Pea, Great Northern, Small White, and Small Red bean ceiling prices were increased from $5.60 to $5.80 per 100-pound bag for U. S. No. 1, f.o.b. country shipping points. These new ceiling prices became effective on March 25. During March, dry bean prices generally were at ceiling levels. This upward revision in ceiling prices permitted an increase in the United States average farm price.

Order Reserves 55 Percent of Dry Bean Stocks

Food Distribution Order No. 45, issued by the Department on April 1, reserves 55 percent of the supplies of dry edible beans of certain classes in the hands of "processors" or "first owners." "First owners" are those who buy from producers, and "processors" are those who clean and otherwise process beans for sale or delivery. This order is to assure necessary supplies of beans for military and Allied needs. The month of April 1943 will be the first reservation period. Each following calendar month will constitute a similar reservation period.

The following varieties of dry beans are affected by this order: Pea, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White, Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, Western Red Kidney, Cranberry, Small Red, Pink, Pinto, Baby Lima, and Lima.

March 1 stocks of dry beans on farms and in commercial storage were about 8 million bags. This compares with stocks of about 10 million bags on the same date a year ago. These stocks do not include Government stocks which were over 2 million bags on March 1, 1943.

Increased Support Prices for 1943-Crop Dry Beans

Increased support prices for dry beans were announced on April 8 by the War Food Administration. The Commodity Credit Corporation will offer to purchase 1943-crop beans of the following classes at $6.50 per 100 pounds: Pea, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White, Pinto, Pink, Small Red, and Cranberry. However, Lima, Baby Lima, Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, and Western Red Kidney beans will be supported at $7.50 per 100 pounds. These support prices will be for U. S. No. 1 grade beans, cleaned and in bags at country shipping points, f.o.b. carrier. Later in April, the War Food Administration announced that No. 2 grade beans would be purchased at 15 cents

below the price of No. 1 grade, under the conditions specified above, and that No. 3 grade beans would be purchased at a discount of 40 cents from the price of No. 1 beans, if such purchases are necessary because of the large supply of low-grade beans. The War Food Administration announced that the above support prices would apply only to beans produced in 1943.

In addition to the price-support program, the Commodity Credit Corporation will make loans on thresher-run beans, except tepary and mixed beans, at $5.50 per 100 pounds for U.S. No. 1 beans, stored either on farms or in warehouses, with appropriate discounts for lower grade and substandard beans.

1943 Intentions to Plant Up 16 Percent But Short of Goals

Growers' intentions to plant as of March 1 were 2,480,000 acres, 16 percent above the acreage planted last year. Despite the 16 percent increase in intentions to plant, intended acreage for 1943 is about 25 percent below the goal acreage. Intentions to plant in all sections were above planted acreage in 1942. California was only 2.3 percent higher and Eastern and North Central producing States were 10 percent above last year. Intentions to plant in Western States, except California, showed greatest increases over planted acreage last year but were far short of goals. The goal acreage was 3,300,000 acres, almost 55 percent above the 1942 planted acreage.

The new support program probably will stimulate plantings in the Northeastern States and in California where acreage intentions for 1943 showed the smallest increases over acreage planted last year. The higher support price will tend to increase the competitive advantage of dry beans relative to some other competing crops, and probably will bring forth a greater acreage than was indicated on March 1.

The demand for dry beans has been greatly expanded by military purchases, lend-lease purchases, and greatly expanded civilian purchasing power. Despite a record crop in 1942 and a relatively large carry-over from the 1941 crop, this greatly increased demand has kept prices at ceiling levels for the last several months.

Based on growers' March 1 intentions to plant and assuming average growing conditions, a crop equal to last year seems quite possible at this time. Such a crop probably would reduce civilian supplies 10 to 15 percent below supplies in recent years. The extent of military and Allied requirements for 1943 crop beans is not known at this time, but they are expected to be relatively large.

Dry Pea Acreage Indications For 1943 Are Up 35 Percent

Growers' intentions to plant indicate prospective plantings of 677,000 acres of dry peas for 1943. This compares with 501,000 acres planted in 1942 and represents an increase of 35 percent over 1942 plantings. Average growing conditions should result in a crop of at least 6.5 million bags. It is quite

possible, however, that planted acreage in 1943 will exceed March 1 intentions particularly since the support price, announced on April 2, raised the level from $5.50 to $5.65 per bag for U.S. No. 1 grade at the country shipping points. As in the case of dry beans, growers will be offered a loan on thresher-run smooth, dry edible peas of the varieties specified at $4.50 per 100 pounds for U.S. No. 1, and $4.25 for U.S. No. 2, with appropriate discounts for lower grades.

TRUCK CROPS

Truck crop prices continue at high levels. April prices of many vegetables were somewhat lower than prices in March, reflecting the usual seasonal decline. For the week ended April 24, prices of the following vegetables on the New York wholesale market declined from the previous week: Asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, carrots, cauliflower, eggplant, and peas. However, beet, celery, cucumber, kale, lettuce, onion, spinach and tomato prices on the New York market increased during late April. Vegetable prices generally will continue at a high level compared with last year, but as larger supplies come on the market prices of most vegetables are expected to decline seasonally.

Temporary ceiling prices were placed on the following fresh vegetables at levels prevailing during specified periods between February 18 and 24: Tomatoes, snap beans, carrots, cabbage, green peas, lettuce, and spinach. The ceiling was to be the highest price charged to a buyer of the same class during the particular period specified. No provision was made for differentials due to grade until March 6. On March 15 specific temporary ceilings were established for each of 14 eastern terminal markets. Ceilings on some markets were raised in an effort to redirect supplies.

Early frosts in winter-vegetable areas have delayed the vegetable season. Replantings in Florida were expected to come into production about the middle of April with volume production about May 1. Tonnage of commercial vegetables produced to date this season is expected to total 11 percent below last year for the same period. This decrease is due to reductions in acreage harvested, partly because of frost damage but primarily because of reduced plantings. Yields per acre are about the same as those last season.

During April and May, supplies of snap beans, carrots, green peas, and green peppers will be relatively more abundant than a year ago. Nevertheless, these more abundant supplies will likely be small relative to consumer demand, despite high prices. Supplies of cabbage, cucumbers, eggplant, onions, and lettuce are expected to be considerably smaller than last season. Some, though not all, of these trends in production are in line with shifts suggested in production goals for 1943.

In an effort to stimulate the production of the more essential vegetables, the War Food Administration again emphasized on April 8 that a production payment of $50 an acre will be made for each acre of approved truck crops (carrots, snap beans, lima beans, beets, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, and green peas) for fresh market in excess of 90 percent and up to 110 percent of each grower's truck-crop goal.

Snap beans - Prices on the New York market and at the Pompana, Florida, shipping point have increased steadily since the middle of February. Frosts on early snap-bean crops caused considerable damage resulting in short supplies. This supply situation has kept bean prices at ceiling levels.

The bean crop for harvest in April and May is estimated at 3,540,000 bushels, compared with 2,624,000 bushels last season. Most of this production comes from Florida; some from California and Texas. This larger crop will probably reduce prices of snap beans.

Cabbage - Domestic cabbage at California Imperial Valley shipping points sold during March at $3.50 per L.A. crate. The price of the same type of cabbage in the Lake Okeechobee section of Florida increased from $2.75 per 1-1/2 bushel hamper to $2.90 for the week ended April 3. Since mid-April prices have declined somewhat. These prices are about triple those for late March last year.

The second-early crop of cabbage from the South for harvest in April and May is estimated at 64,000 tons — about 25 percent below the second-early crop a year ago. This crop comes primarily from Mississippi, Louisiana, and south Georgia.

Intended acreage of cabbage for 1943 is 8 percent below last year's acreage. Most of the decrease occurred in the early and second-early States. Acreage of more important late crops may be 2 to 4 percent above last season. The goals requested an increase in cabbage acreage.

Cabbage: Acreage, average 1932-41, annual 1942, intended 1943, and 1943 as percentage of 1942

Group	Acreage			1943 as percentage of 1942
	10-year 1932-41	1942	Intended 1943	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
Fall	2,270	3,050	3,450	113.1
Early	43,680	65,080	49,450	76.0
Second early	20,650	19,300	16,700	86.5
Intermediate (1)	13,100	11,130	12,530	112.6
Intermediate (2)	15,490	13,100	12,830	97.9
Late (1)	48,640	39,510	40,320	102.1
Late (2)	33,460	33,250	34,600	104.1
Total all States	177,290	184,420	169,880	92.1

Greatly expanded requirements of cabbage for dehydration and the prospect of a somewhat smaller crop may create a rather tight supply situation as the season progresses. Late crops, however, may be expanded more than indicated at this time. With average growing conditions, a crop slightly larger than 1 million tons could be harvested on present intended acreage. Such a crop with present military and other war needs would permit an available

civilian supply for fresh use almost 20 percent below last year on a per capita basis.

Carrots - Prices at California and Texas shipping points declined from late February through March and April. Carrots are selling considerably below temporary ceiling prices. These price declines are consistent with a carrot crop from the early Southern States of 35 percent over last year. The second-early crop now being harvested in California, Arizona, and Louisiana is estimated at 5,932,000 bushels — 80 percent larger than last year.

Onions - Early April f.o.b. quotations at Laredo, Texas, were at the ceiling level -- $2.40 per 50-pound bag. Active carlot movement was expected from south Texas about April 10. The early-onion crop, most of which is grown in south Texas, is estimated at 1,946,000 100-pound bags -- only 70 percent of last year. Moreover, intended acreage for the intermediate crop from north Texas, Georgia, and California is only about 76 percent of last year. On the basis of this information, the supply of onions will be short during the next 2 months. Prices can be expected to continue at ceiling levels.

Growers' intentions to plant for the entire onion crop were only 83 percent of last year. The early and intermediate crops are expected to be 25 to 30 percent below last year. Intentions to plant for the more important late-crop were only 3 percent below last year. Western and Central late onion growers were planning to plant more than they did last year. However, growers' intentions to plant in Eastern late States were 15 percent below last year.

Onions: Acreage, average 1932-41, annual 1942, intended 1943, and 1943 as percentage of 1942

Group	Acreage			1943 as percentage of 1942
	10-year 1932-41	1942	Intended 1943	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
Early	50,230	42,430	29,300	69.0
Intermediate (1)	16,250	25,800	19,600	76.0
Intermediate (2)	6,400	7,150	4,960	69.4
Late:				
Eastern	15,390	17,710	15,150	85.5
Central	24,630	20,130	20,330	101.0
Western	16,700	23,400	24,150	103.2
Total late	56,720	61,240	59,630	97.4
Total all States	129,600	136,620	113,490	83.1

Under average growing conditions, the present acreage intentions may result in a crop of 16 million bags of 100 pounds each. Requirements for dehydration may take almost one-eighth of this crop. A crop of 16 million bags would provide civilians, after deducting military and other war requirements, with about 20 percent less than they received last year on a per capita basis.

Lettuce - Lettuce prices at California and Arizona shipping points declined from late February through the first half of March. The price of Iceberg lettuce, f.o.b. Phoenix, Arizona, rose from $3.09 per L. A. crate (4-5 dozen) for the week ended March 20 to $4.50 in mid-April.

Movement from the Salinas district of California was expected in volume about April 10. Shipments from Arizona were expected to decline rapidly after April 5. Warm weather in late March caused the Phoenix crop to mature early and also reduced the quality.

The second-early crop of lettuce, most of which comes from California and Arizona, is estimated at about 25 percent less than last year. Under present supply expectations, it seems quite likely that prices will rise to ceiling levels as this shorter crop moves to market.

VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING

Five Major Vegetable Packs Up 28 Percent in 1942

The canned pack of five major vegetables (snap beans, corn, peas, tomatoes and tomato juice) totaled 157.6 million cases in 1942. This compares with a pack of 123.3 million cases for the same vegetables in 1941. The 1941 pack of snap beans, estimated at 13.4 million cases, rose to 23.9 million in 1942. The corn pack increased from 26.1 million cases to 32.1 million in 1942. The green pea pack increased about 7 million cases to an estimated pack of 35.3 million cases for 1942. The tomato and tomato juice pack totaled 55.2 million cases in 1941 and the 1942 pack was estimated at 66.2 million cases -- an increase of 20 percent above 1941. These pack figures are based almost entirely on reports of the National Canners Association. The 1942 packing season established record packs for most of the important canned vegetables. In view of various difficulties the 1943 packs of major canned vegetables may not exceed the record packs of 1942.

Prices of Major Canning Vegetables to be Supported

In an effort to facilitate increased production and processing of canning vegetables in 1943, the Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Office of Price Administration announced a price support program which assures grower prices 20 to 50 percent higher than last year. Support prices were established for tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, green peas, lima beans, beets, carrots, and cabbage for kraut. The 1943 support price for snap beans ranges from $80 to $110 per ton compared with an average of $75 per ton last season. Support prices for sweet corn range from $17 to $28 per ton compared with $13.50 per ton for the 1942 crop. Green pea support prices range from about $64 to $90 per ton, or $17.50 per ton over 1942, and tomato support prices range from $22 to $27 per ton -- $3.00 to $8.00 above the 1942 average, depending on the States. Other commodities mentioned above will be supported at prices substantially above prices last season. These comparisons show roughly the extent of the subsidy which will be paid by Commodity Credit Corporation in order to hold ceiling prices at the level of last year.

Processors participating in the program will pay growers not less than the 1943 support prices. On vegetables processed for civilian consumption the Commodity Credit Corporation will buy the raw material from processors at the support prices and will resell the raw product to the processor at prices equal to the raw material costs allowed by the Office of Price Administration in establishing price ceilings for the finished product. This program will enable canners to process the pack at fair margins between cost and ceiling prices. For quantities processed under Government reservation orders, the Office of Price Administration will provide separate ceiling prices reflecting the increased costs of vegetables used in canning, as well as other known increased costs.

In connection with this program the Office of Price Administration has established flat dollars-and-cents ceilings for major canned vegetables. These ceiling prices vary by regions, by grades, can sizes, types, and styles and will remain at approximately the 1942 average level. The new regional ceilings will be higher than some 1942 individual ceilings and lower than others.

INTENDED ACREAGE OF PROCESSING VEGETABLES

Intended acreage of four major vegetables for processing is well above planted acreage last season. These increases are in line with the Department's concerted effort to encourage increased production of major canning crops. Since these acreage plans were as of March and early April, some changes may be expected. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that after the crop is grown, it still must be harvested and processed.

Green Pea Acreage Intentions Up 5 Percent

Intended acreage of green peas for processing is 506,000 acres for 1943 as compared with 480,790 acres planted last season. The various regions reported intentions to plant ranging from 3.5 to 6.5 percent above 1942. Greatest increases are indicated for the Western and North Central producing areas.

Peas, green, for processing: Acreage planted, average 1932-41, annual 1942, intended 1943, and 1943 as percentage of 1942

Group	Planted acreage		Intended in 1943	
	Average 1932-41	1942	Acres indicated	As percentage of 1942
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
North Atlantic	43,630	67,300	69,800	103.7
North Central	175,420	262,400	276,900	105.5
South Atlantic	22,680	24,250	25,100	103.5
Western	54,150	110,000	117,200	106.5
U. S. total 1/	306,850	480,790	506,000	105.2

1/ U. S. total includes acreage in some States not classified in above groups.

Assuming an average rate of abandonment on the planted acreage of green peas for processing, a planting of 506,000 acres would result in about 470,600 acres for harvest this season. With average yields (1938-42), this acreage would result in a crop of 430,000 tons compared with about 428,000 tons last season. With the excellent yields of last season, these acreage intentions would result in a crop of about 458,000 tons.

Snap Beans Intentions to Plant 19 Percent Higher

Following a record pack of snap beans last season, growers' intentions to plant in late March were 19 percent above the acreage planted last year. Greatest increases are expected in the South Atlantic States, principally in Florida, the Carolinas, and Maryland. The Western and North Atlantic States expect increases of about 10 percent. These States, however, have a relatively small portion of the total acreage. Other sections expect increases in planted acreage ranging from 17 to 28 percent above last year.

Beans, snap, for processing: Acreage planted, average 1932-41, annual 1942, intended 1943, and 1943 as percentage of 1942

Group	Planted acreage		Intended in 1943	
	Average 1932-41	1942	Acres indicated	As percentage of 1942
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
North Atlantic	11,170	18,950	20,800	109.8
North Central	14,080	22,100	26,200	118.6
South Atlantic	14,740	44,000	56,500	128.4
South Central	10,490	37,400	43,700	116.8
Western	4,940	10,660	11,600	108.8
U. S. total 1/	59,260	138,400	165,240	119.4

1/ Includes acreage for some States not classified in above groups.

Assuming an average rate of loss or abandonment of 6 percent on the planted acreage of snap beans for processing, an intended acreage of 165,240 acres would result in around 155,300 acres for harvest in 1943. This compares with 134,960 acres harvested in 1942. With average yields (1938-42), the intended acreage would result in a crop of over 270,000 tons compared with around 233,000 tons for processing last season. Recent 10-year average yields applied to acreage indications would result in a crop of about 251,000 tons.

Sweet Corn Acreage Expected to be 5 Percent Larger

Acreage intentions of sweet-corn processors in late March point to an increase in 1943 of 5 percent over planted acreage last season. Planted acreage for last season was estimated at 517,000 acres compared with intentions to plant in 1943 of 542,430 acres. North Central States' intentions to plant are 3.6 percent above planted acreage last year. Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan indicated acreage is below 1942 plantings. Western States' intentions are one-third higher than plantings in 1942.

Corn, sweet, for processing: Acreage planted, average 1932-41, annual 1942, intended 1943, and 1943 as percentage of 1942

Group	Planted acreage: Average 1932-41	Planted acreage: 1942	Intended in 1943: Acres indicated	Intended in 1943: As percentage of 1942
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
North Atlantic	42,280	55,550	59,230	106.6
North Central	254,570	380,600	394,200	103.6
South Atlantic	34,880	54,600	57,300	104.9
Western	1/ 5,420	12,700	16,900	133.1
U. S. total 2/	343,050	517,000	542,430	104.9

1/ Short-time average.
2/ Includes acreage for some States not classified in above groups.

A planting of 542,430 acres will provide a harvested acreage of about 509,900 acres, if abandonment is no greater than the 6 percent average. This acreage compares with 485,000 acres harvested last year. With yields equal to the average of the last 5 years, 1,300,000 tons of corn for processing would be produced this year compared with the record 1,281,600-ton crop last year.

Tomato Acreage Intentions Slightly Higher

Reports from tomato canners and manufacturers indicate, as of early April, that planted acreage of tomatoes this season may be 637,800 acres, over 2 percent greater than in 1942. Greatest reductions in acreage are expected in California and Ohio. In most areas, indicated acreages for 1943 exceed planted acreages of last season. Greatest increases are expected in some of the smaller producing States.

Tomatoes for processing: Acreage planted, average 1932-41, annual 1942, intended 1943, and 1943 as percentage of 1942

Group	Planted acreage: Average 1932-41	Planted acreage: 1942	Intended in 1943: Acres indicated	Intended in 1943: As percentage of 1942
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
North Atlantic	65,200	92,200	92,500	100.3
North Central	137,400	188,100	195,100	103.7
South Atlantic	86,600	112,100	119,600	106.7
South Central	33,900	52,500	54,300	103.4
Western States	70,700	138,180	123,500	89.4
U. S. Total 1/	414,700	622,950	637,800	102.4

1/ U. S. total includes acreage in some States not classified in above groups.

At average rates of abandonment, the intended acreage would result in about 600,000 acres for harvest, compared with 597,150 acres harvested in 1942.

With yields equal to the 5-year average (1937-41), a total of 3,114,000 tons would be produced from the intended acreage. Tomato production for processing in 1942 was 3,157,300 tons.

Intentions to Plant for Other Processing Crops

Plantings of beets for processing are expected to total 19,000 acres, about 6 percent above the planted acreage of last year. Kraut acreage for 1943 is expected to be almost twice the relatively small acreage of last season, and pimiento acreage indications for this year are almost 14 percent above last season. However, intended acreage of cucumbers for pickles is estimated at 109,420 acres, only 87 percent of last year, and indicated production of spinach for processing in California and Texas is only 41,400 tons, about one-third less than in 1942.

Potatoes: Unweighted price per 100 pounds for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted) at shipping points and terminal markets, specified periods, 1942 and 1943, with comparisons

Location and variety	1941-42			1942	1942-43			1943
	Month			Week	Month			Week
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Apr. 4	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Apr. 3
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
f.o.b. shipping points:								
Presque Isle, Maine 1/	1.39	1.84	1.72	1.52	1.79	2.11	2.33	2.47
Idaho Falls, Idaho	1.87	2.22	2.34	2.47	2.18	2.25	2.30	---
Rochester, N. Y.	1.43	1.96	1.86	1.68	2.02	2.28	2.44	---
Waupaca, Wis.	1.19	1.69	1.61	1.61	1.79	1.85	2.05	2.79
Western Mich. points	1.43	1.98	1.91	1.82	1.90	2.10	2.27	2/3.28
San Luis Valley, Colo.	1.70	1/1.98	1/1.91	---	2.00	2.17	2.26	---
Western Nebr. points	1.83	2.06	2.13	---	2.04	---	2.38	---
Lake Okeechobee section, Fla. (bu. crate)	1.49	1.28	---	---	---	1.71	---	---
Lower East Coast, Fla. (bu. crate)	---	---	1.53	1.80	---	---	1.97	---
New York terminal market:								
Green Mountain, L. I.	1.85	2.29	2.16	1.92	2.28	2.48	2.82	---
" " and Katahdin, Maine	1.83	2.30	2.26	2.09	2.31	2.53	2.88	3.62
Russet Burbank, Idaho	2.98	3.34	3.50	3.48	3.62	3.65	3.79	---
Excluding western stock	1.82	2.25	2.15	1.95	2.25	2.49	2.80	3.62
Bliss Triumph, Fla. (bu. crate)	---	2.01	2.05	2.32	2.58	2.40	2.68	3.07
Chicago:								
Bliss Triumph, N. D. 3/	1.52	1.99	2.05	2.36	1.96	2.20	2.36	2/3.16
" " " " 4/	1.91	2.24	2.27	---	2.29	2.46	---	---
" " Nebr. 4/	2.49	2.66	2.77	3.55	2.92	2.94	2.89	3/3.70
Cobbler, N. D. 3/	1.47	1.99	2.00	---	1.95	2.26	2.36	---
Red McClure, Colo. 4/	2.41	2.59	2.54	3.68	2.78	2.91	2.98	---
Russet Burbank, Idaho	2.60	2.93	3.04	3.07	3.00	3.09	3.21	---
Excluding western stock	1.49	2.03	2.00	2.11	2.05	2.34	2.49	2/3.52
Bliss Triumph, Fla. (bu. crate)	2.37	1.93	2.06	2.29	5/2.64	2.55	2.52	3.20

Compiled from records of the Food Distribution Administration.
1/ U.S. No. 1 Size A, 2-inch minimum.
2/ Includes potatoes tagged "seed stock."
3/ Unwashed stock.
4/ Washed stock.
5/ Average for 1 week.

Potatoes: Acreage planted, goals, and yield per planted acre, indicated years, with comparisons

Group and classification	Planted acreage				Goals		Yield per planted acre	
	Average 1932-41	1942	Indicated 1943	1943 as percentage of 1942	1943	As percentage of indicated 1943	Average 1932-41	1942
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	Percent	Bushels	Bushels
Early:								
Total	449.0	507.0	575.4	113.7	533.6	92.6	90.6	105.2
Commercial	178.0	192.9	214.1	111.0	---	---	106.0	155.2
Intermediate:								
Total	296.9	263.5	295.6	112.2	309.1	104.6	108.0	116.8
Commercial	135.8	119.3	128.8	108.0	---	---	140.9	159.9
18 surplus late:								
Total	2,077.9	1,693.9	1,941.0	114.6	2,033.4	104.8	122.5	146.0
3 Eastern	579.0	518.0	583.0	113.5	646.0	109.9	164.8	168.2
5 Central	990.0	733.0	824.0	112.4	883.0	107.2	80.5	91.1
10 Western	509.2	442.9	529.0	119.4	504.4	95.3	155.5	210.8
12 other late:								
Total	396.8	329.0	361.3	109.8	384.0	106.3	99.4	121.1
5 New England	60.7	58.3	67.5	115.8	76.0	112.6	149.9	160.0
5 Central	329.0	264.0	282.0	106.8	299.0	106.0	90.3	112.1
2 Southwestern	7.0	6.7	11.8	176.1	9.0	76.3	84.1	134.6
30 late	2,474.7	2,022.9	2,302.3	113.8	2,417.4	105.0	118.8	141.9
37 late and intermediate	2,771.6	2,286.4	2,597.9	113.6	2,726.5	105.0	117.6	139.0
United States total	3,220.8	2,793.4	3,174.3	113.6	3,260.1	102.7	113.8	132.9

Vegetables, frozen: Cold storage holdings, March 1, 1943, with comparisons

Commodity	1942		1943	
	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	5,279	4,679	4,404	4,117
Beans, lima	14,898	13,818	12,557	11,053
Beans, snap	5,221	4,387	4,761	3,705
Broccoli, green	1,862	1,875	1,109	1,163
Corn, sweet	6,746	5,653	5,658	4,316
Peas, green	24,927	21,882	27,408	22,294
Spinach	7,383	6,246	5,689	4,895
Other vegetables	6,855	7,058	10,150	9,444
Classification not reported	9,467	7,647	20,603	14,467
Total	82,638	73,245	92,344	75,454

Compiled from reports of the Food Distribution Administration.

Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted) at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1942 and 1943, with comparisons

Market and type	1941-42			1942	1942-43			1943
	Month			Week	Month			Week
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Apr. 4	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Apr. 3
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
Goldens, Maryland	1.70	1.84	1.99	1.87	1.61	1.81	2.22	3.71
" New Jersey	1.65	1.73	1.83	1.78	1.41	1.66	2.09	3.62
Jerseys, New Jersey	1.68	1.73	1.83	1.79	1.42	1.60	2.12	3.50
Puerto Ricans, North Carolina and South Carolina	1.43	1.61	1.61	1.56	2.13	2.47	2.64	3.75
All varieties	1.56	1.73	1.75	1.72	1.71	1.98	2.29	3.58
Chicago								
Jerseys, New Jersey 1/	2.47	2.50	2.35	---	---	2.76	3.20	4.60
" Illinois	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.39	2.85	---	---
" Indiana	---	1.61	1.24	1.25	---	---	---	---
Nancy Halls, Illinois	1.21	1.18	1.05	1.12	2.43	2.77	3.07	4.75
" " Tennessee	1.07	1.05	.99	.96	2.21	2.53	2.87	4.30
Puerto Ricans, Louisiana	1.42	1.54	1.53	1.52	2.44	2.78	3.32	4.56
" " Tennessee	1.27	1.35	1.32	1.24	2.26	2.63	3.14	4.32
" " Illinois	1.38	1.48	1.47	1.50	2.47	2.77	3.07	---
All varieties 2/	1.37	1.34	1.27	1.28	2.32	2.62	3.07	4.40

Compiled from records of the Food Distribution Administration.
1/ Red soil stock.
2/ Excluding red soil stock from New Jersey.

Beans, dry edible: Average wholesale price per 100 pounds at New York City, and f.o.b. quotations per 100 pounds at Colorado and Idaho points, 1941-42, and 1942-43

Period	Wholesale price, New York City								F.o.b. quotations 1/			
	Marrow		Lima (regular)		Pea		Red Kidney		Colo. points: Pinto		Idaho points: Great Northern	
	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month:-												
Dec.	7.73	8.00	9.52	9.30	5.92	6.31	7.28	6.19	4.35	5.47	4.42	5.40
Jan.	8.32	8.00	9.49	9.30	6.02	6.35	7.11	6.25	4.58	5.58	4.60	5.53
Feb.	9.22	8.00	9.45	9.30	5.94	6.35	6.84	6.25	4.55	5.60	4.55	5.60
Mar.	9.31	7.88	9.42	9.31	5.39	6.31	6.10	6.33	4.49	5.66	4.36	5.64
Week:-												
Apr. 3	8.94	7.86	9.38	9.42	5.25	6.30	5.56	6.55	4.45	5.90	4.35	5.80

Compiled as follows: New York prices from Producers Price Current; f.o.b. quotations from reports of the Federal-State Market News Service, San Francisco.
1/ Prices are for Wednesday of week shown.

Sweetpotatoes: Acreage planted, goals, and yield per planted acre, indicated years, with comparisons

Group of States	Planted acreage: Average 1932-41	Planted acreage: 1942	Planted acreage: Indicated 1943	Planted acreage: 1943 as a percentage of 1942	Goals: 1943	Goals: As a percentage of indicated 1943	Yield per planted acre: Average 1932-41	Yield per planted acre: 1942
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pct.	1,000 Acres	Pct.	Bu.	Bu.
4 Central Atlantic 1/	63.0	58.0	63.4	109.3	76	119.9	121.9	147.1
4 Lower Atlantic 2/	281.0	253.0	284.0	112.2	330	116.2	81.9	93.2
8 South Central 3/	455.0	367.0	430.0	117.2	543	126.3	77.1	81.3
5 North Central 4/	25.6	18.4	22.9	124.4	31	135.4	88.2	103.5
California	11.0	12.0	13.0	108.3	20	153.8	112.0	125.0
United States	835.6	708.4	813.3	114.8	1,000	123.0	82.9	92.3

1/ N. J., Del., Md., and Va. 2/ N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla. 3/ Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla., and Tex. 4/ Ind., Ill., Mo., Iowa, and Kans.

Beans, dry edible: Acreage planted, goals, and yield per planted acre, indicated years, with comparisons

Group of States	Planted acreage: Average 1932-41	Planted acreage: 1942	Planted acreage: Indicated 1943	Planted acreage: 1943 as a percentage of 1942	Goals: 1943	Goals: Percentage 1/	Yield per planted acre: Average 1932-41	Yield per planted acre: 1942
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pct.	1,000 acres	Pct.	Lb.	Lb.
Me., Vt., N. Y., Mich., Wis., and Minn.	754	810	890	109.9	1,069	120.1	767	939
Nebr., Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Wash., and Oreg.	204	293	2/ 403	137.5	2/ 574	142.4	1,213	1,366
Kans., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., and Utah	651	646	792	122.6	1,057	133.5	294	481
Calif.	334	386	395	102.3	600	151.9	1,256	1,268
Total United States	1,942	2,135	2,480	116.2	3,300	133.1	737	918

1/ Goals as a percentage of 1943 indicated planted acreage.
2/ Includes South Dakota.

Truck crops for market: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1932-41, annual 1942 and indicated 1943

Commodity and seasonal group	Acreage			Unit	Yield per acre			Production		
	Av. 1932-41	1942	Indicated 1943		Av. 1932-41	1942	1943	Av. 1932-41	1942	Indicated 1943
	Acres	Acres	Acres					Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Artichokes:										
Calif.	8,970	9,600	8,800	Box	97	90	---	860	864	---
Asparagus: 1/										
Early	84,970	83,630	79,050	Crate	83	84	80	7,074	7,031	6,332
Late	33,600	49,530	51,530	"	116	128	---	3,910	6,326	---
Beans, lima:										
Early (Fla.)	3,780	5,000	5,400	Bushel	70	65	60	241	325	324
Beans, snap:										
Fall 2/	18,020	19,300	13,200	"	103	127	148	1,851	2,450	1,947
Early (1)	25,230	21,000	23,000	"	82	85	80	2,032	1,785	1,840
Early (2)	29,620	27,450	35,750	"	94	96	99	2,794	2,624	3,540
Second early	25,750	21,400	25,200	"	56	73	---	1,430	1,555	---
Beets:										
Early	6,630	7,100	7,200	"	132	140	125	879	994	900
Second early	1,770	1,150	1,000	"	142	153	135	252	176	135
Cabbage: 1/										
Fall 2/	2,270	3,050	3,450	Ton	6.3	6.0	3.6	14.3	18.3	12.4
Early	43,680	65,080	49,450	"	5.3	6.7	5.8	231.0	436.9	286.1
Second early	20,650	19,300	16,700	"	4.8	4.4	3.8	100.1	84.2	64.0
Intermediate (1)	13,100	11,130	12,530	"	6.0	6.3	---	78.1	70.6	---
Intermediate (2)	15,490	13,100	12,830	"	5.5	7.2	---	84.8	94.7	---
Late (1)	48,640	39,510	40,320	"	8.2	9.9	---	399.5	390.1	---
Late (2)	33,460	33,250	34,600	"	8.5	10.6	---	283.5	350.8	---
Cantaloups:										
Early -										
Calif., Imp. Valley	29,720	18,950	12,500	Crate	138	127	---	4,101	2,407	---
Fla.	380	500	400	"	66	70	---	25	35	---
Carrots: 1/										
Fall 2/	7,200	7,930	7,700	Bushel	366	369	390	2,618	2,926	3,003
Early	16,190	23,400	28,600	"	216	254	262	3,503	5,938	7,500
Second early	9,400	9,930	17,400	"	330	331	341	3,101	3,289	5,934
Cauliflower:										
Fall and winter 2/	9,430	9,990	8,050	Crate	259	274	276	2,445	2,735	2,225
Early	8,430	7,970	6,700	"	292	298	304	2,459	2,379	2,038
Celery:										
Fall and winter 2/	8,780	9,500	8,550	" 3/	270	359	332	2,393	3,410	2,839
Early	6,230	8,230	7,450	"	574	524	548	3,578	4,312	4,078
Second, early	3,800	4,850	3,750	"	596	520	599	2,264	2,523	2,246
Cucumbers:										
Fall 2/	1,690	2,000	1,900	Bushel	78	90	90	133	180	171
Early (1)	10,500	10,800	6,500	"	78	84	---	814	912	---
Eggplant:										
Fall 2/	1,350	2,000	1,300	"	143	162	126	193	324	164

Continued -

Truck crops for market: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1932-41, annual 1942 and indicated 1943 - Continued

Commodity and seasonal group	Acreage: Av. 1932-41	Acreage: 1942	Acreage: Indicated 1943	Unit	Yield per acre: Av. 1932-41	Yield per acre: 1942	Yield per acre: 1943	Production: Av. 1932-41	Production: 1942	Production: Indicated 1943
	Acres	Acres	Acres					Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Escarole:										
Fla.	870	1,200	1,250	Hamper	306	270	320	261	324	400
Kale:										
Va.	1,710	1,600	1,600	Bushel	389	275	435	652	440	696
Lettuce:										
Early	38,050	38,300	34,700	Crate	126	149	154	4,803	5,690	5,335
Second early	47,410	60,750	38,280	"	116	114	135	5,517	6,904	5,184
Onions:										
Early	50,230	42,430	29,300	Sack	40	66	66	1,996	2,815	1,946
Intermediate (1)	16,250	25,800	19,600	"	65	63	---	1,055	1,626	---
Intermediate (2)	6,400	7,150	4,960	"	121	99	---	772	711	---
Late	56,720	61,240	59,630	"	204	222	---	11,586	13,585	---
Peas, green:										
Early	13,420	18,800	8,500	Bushel	74	65	48	993	1,219	408
Second early	43,570	20,660	20,550	"	65	80	96	2,840	1,645	1,968
Peppers, green:										
Fall 2/	3,320	4,600	3,000	"	163	195	210	540	896	630
Early (winter)	2,320	2,200	3,600	"	259	290	320	631	638	1,152
Shallots, La.:										
Fall	2,720	2,800	2,700	"	104	132	130	284	370	351
Spring	2,250	2,400	2,100	"	127	130	130	280	312	273
Spinach:										
Fall 2/	2,480	1,300	1,300	"	258	225	220	663	292	286
Early	42,230	47,000	42,750	"	170	169	149	7,168	7,934	6,386
Second early	10,370	9,580	10,750	"	284	295	273	2,946	2,829	2,936
Tomatoes:										
Fall 2/	7,990	15,100	10,500	"	70	52	107	556	789	1,120
Early (1)	12,710	14,200	8,000	"	148	116	180	1,870	1,647	1,440
Early (2)	32,370	42,200	42,500	"	82	93	---	2,651	3,920	---
Watermelons:										
Early	29,310	27,000	16,500	Melon	334	368	---	9,798	9,930	---
Second early	164,860	118,900	73,400	"	201	225	---	42,978	36,675	---
Total above	1,115,990	1,111,040	966,280							
Total when 1943 production is given	590,770	620,780	544,480	Ton	3.15	3.73	3.79	1,859	2,316	2,061

1/ Includes undetermined quantities used for processing.

2/ Fall crop States supply earliest new crop movement, starting in fall preceding year shown.

3/ Production estimates have been changed to a 1/2 crate (washed basis) and should not be compared with previous releases which were estimated in 2/3 crates.

Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), specified periods 1942 and 1943, with comparisons

Market and commodity	Unit	1942		1942-43			1943
		Month	Week ended	Month			Week ended
		Feb.	Apr. 4	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Apr 3
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York							
Beans, lima, Fla.	Bushel	3.98	---	5.76	4.91	5.28	8.85
" snap, green, Fla.	"	3.94	3.60	3.18	3.39	4.15	6.74
Beets, bunched, Tex.	1/2 L.A. crate	1.77	1.58	2.09	2.16	2.36	2.75
" topped, old crop	Bushel	.65	.55	.97	1.09	1.17	1.98
Broccoli, western	Pony crate	2.85	4.35	6.66	6.86	6.41	9.21
Cabbage, domestic, Fla.	1-1/2 bu. hamper	1.26	---	2.32	2.28	2.80	3.69
" " Tex.	L.A. crate	2.04	---	---	3.33	4.01	---
" Danish, N. Y.	50-lb. sack	.80	---	.97	1.30	1.52	---
Carrots, bunched, western	L.A. crate 1/	4.06	3.71	5.98	4.64	5.64	3.44
" " Tex.	" " 1/	3.39	2.89	---	---	4.32	3.02
" topped "	Bushel	1.99	2.06	---	2.76	2.48	2.38
" " old, eastern	"	1.24	1.41	2.04	1.88	1.76	1.60
Cauliflower, western	Pony crate	2.05	2.01	3.17	2.33	2.85	3.79
Celery, Golden Heart, Fla.	16-inch crate	3.42	1.96	6.28	3.11	3.83	3.02
" " " Calif.	1/2 crate	3.83	---	6.36	3.25	3.26	---
Cucumbers, southern	Bushel	---	7.90	8.18	9.88	2/11.42	10.00
" Cuba	"	6.16	---	---	---	---	8.83
Eggplant, Fla.	1-1/2 bu. hamper	3.24	---	4.47	4.11	5.06	5.75
" Cuba	" " "	3.41	3.45	---	---	---	---
Kale, Va.	Bushel	.99	.97	.88	.94	1.32	1.44
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L.A. crate, 4-5 doz.	2.87	3.94	5.94	5.42	5.57	5.33
Onions, sweet Spanish western 3/	50-lb. sack	2.73	3.66	2.13	2.44	2.72	---
Onions, yellow, N. Y.	" "	2.20	2.72	1.84	2.14	2.15	2.62
Peas, western	Bushel	2.62	3.04	5.46	4.73	3.58	4.93
" Fla.	"	2.09	2.58	4.25	4/3.44	4/2.79	4.60
" Mex.	"	2.44	---	---	4.41	3.73	4.93
Peppers, green, bullnose type	1-1/2 bu. crate	4.39	6.00	3.02	3.99	6.80	9.98
Spinach, Tex.	Bushel	1.11	1.09	1.97	1.80	1.74	1.88
Squash, yellow, Fla.	"	3.72	3.27	2.90	4.14	4.98	7.62
Tomatoes, Fla.:							
6x6 and larger	Lug	3.85	3.56	4.28	5.49	5.18	5.38
6x7	"	3.34	3.20	3.91	5.35	4.64	4.91
Average all sizes	"	3.51	3.33	4.09	5.03	4.38	4.28

Continued -

Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), specified periods 1942 and 1943, with comparisons - Continued

Market and commodity	Unit	1942		1942-43			1943
		Month	Week ended	Month			Week ended
		Feb.	Apr. 4	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Apr. 3
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Chicago							
Beans, snap, green, Fla.	Bushel	4.21	3.70	3.14	3.50	3.91	6.80
Beets, bunched, Tex.	1/2 L.A. crate	1.40	1.34	1.67	1.60	1.87	2.02
" topped, washed, old	Bushel	.84	.98	1.22	1.48	1.21	2.31
Broccoli, western	Pony crate	2.22	3.78	5.80	5.67	5.25	7.38
Cabbage, domestic, Tex.	L.A. crate	1.81	1.80	3.53	3.38	3.83	---
" " western	" " "	1.84	---	3.83	3.67	4.06	5.30
" Danish, N. Y.	50-lb. sack	.85	---	1.06	1.55	1.68	---
Carrots, bunched, western	L.A. crate 1/	3.38	2.96	5.20	3.92	4.29	2.92
" " Tex.	L.A. crate 5/	3.69	3.10	---	4.17	4.33	2.68
" topped, washed, old crop	Bushel	1.25	1.25	1.82	1.80	1.57	1.60
Cauliflower, western	Pony crate	1.78	1.80	2.94	2.06	2.51	3.48
Celery, Golden Heart, Calif.	1/2 crate	3.55	---	5.87	2.97	3.21	---
" " " Fla.	16-inch crate	3.40	1.88	6.43	3.40	3.79	3.70
Cucumbers, Fla.	Bushel	---	---	8.38	9.30	---	11.20
" fancy, hothouse	1-doz. carton	1.52	1.66	2.28	1.75	2.05	2.30
Eggplant, Fla.	1-1/2 bu. crate	4.34	3.75	4.20	4.53	4.79	8.00
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L.A. crate	2.64	3.09	5.22	5.11	4.99	5.08
Onions, sweet Spanish, western 3/	50-lb. sack	2.35	---	1.66	1.94	2.19	---
Onions, yellow, midwestern	" "	2.07	2.68	1.41	1.60	1.86	2.88
Peas, western	Bushel	2.58	3.00	4.94	4.22 6/	3.64	4.75
Peppers, bullnose type, Fla.	1-1/2 bu. crate	4.54	4.72	3.76	4.64	7.45	9.85
" " " Mex.	" " "	4.83	5.24	---	---	8.71	10.05
Spinach, Tex.	Bushel	.87	.88	1.33	1.29	1.66	1.72
Tomatoes, Fla.:							
6x6 and larger	Lug	3.73	---	4.54	5.48	4.67	---
6x7	"	3.23	---	4.02	4.83	3.93	---
Average all sizes	"	3.57	---	4.43	5.28	4.37	---
Tomatoes, Mex.:							
6x6 and larger	"	3.48	3.24	4.66	5.36	4.64	4.35
6x7	"	3.31	3.04	4.25	4.89	4.18	3.99
Average all sizes	"	3.43	3.14	4.55	5.08	4.39	4.14

Compiled from records of Food Distribution Administration.
1/ 6-dozen bunches. 2/ Less than 10 quotations. 3/ 3-inch minimum. 4/ Medium to large size. 5/ Approximately 7-8 dozen bunches. 6/ Mexico.